UNITED NATIONS

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/7
2 September 2002

Original: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Seventeenth session
New Delhi, 23–29 October 2002
Item 2 (a) of the provisional agenda

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Executive Secretary*

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Arrangements have been made for the seventeenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to be held at the Vigyan Bhawan conference centre, New Delhi, India, from 23 to 29 October 2002.

II. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

2. The provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the SBSTA, proposed after consultation with the Chair, is as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
   (a) Adoption of the agenda;
   (b) Organization of the work of the session;
   (c) Election of officers other than the Chair.
3. Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
4. Methodological issues:
   (a) Review of methodological work under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;
   (b) Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;

* The submission of this document was delayed because necessary information could not be obtained in time.

GE. *0020638*

ENG

(c) Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5);

(d) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;

(e) Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol;

(f) Scientific and methodological assessment of contributions to climate change;

(g) Special circumstances of Croatia under Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

5. Development and transfer of technologies.

6. Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons.

7. "Good practices" in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.

8. Research and systematic observation.

9. Cooperation with relevant international organizations.

10. Article 6 of the Convention.

11. Other matters:

(a) Issues relating to cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy;

(b) Issues relating to the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(c) Any other matters.

12. Report on the session.

III. ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session

3. The seventeenth session of the SBSTA is scheduled to be opened by the Chair on 23 October 2002.

2. Organizational matters

(a) Adoption of the agenda

4. The provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the SBSTA as set out in paragraph 2 above will be presented for adoption.

(b) Organization of the work of the session

5. Parties are invited to refer to the proposed schedule of work contained in annex I to the annotations to the provisional agenda of the Conference of the Parties (see FCCC/CP/2002/1/Add.1) and to consult the Daily Programme, published during the session, for a more detailed and updated schedule of work of the SBSTA.

6. Representatives of Parties and international organizations are requested to keep their oral statements as brief as possible. Those wishing to make a written statement available should bring copies for distribution.

7. The secretariat was requested to organize a workshop to explore the means of supporting the development and dissemination of methods and tools for evaluating impacts and adaptation. This workshop has been delayed pending the availability of funds. The topic will be placed on the agenda of a future session and a workshop report will be made available at that time. Also, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was requested by the SBSTA to report at each session on its activities related to the land use, land-use change and forestry sector, including the preparation of good practice guidance. Information on these activities will be presented at a side event by the IPCC. To keep this agenda more manageable, the item is not on the agenda of this session of the SBSTA.

(c) Election of officers other than the Chair

8. **Background:** Pursuant to rule 27 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the SBSTA is expected to elect its Vice-Chair and Rapporteur. The Chair will undertake consultations on this matter with the coordinators of the regional groups. Early agreement on the nominations by the regional groups will enable the SBSTA to continue its substantive work in an efficient manner. The current officers of the SBSTA will remain in office until their successors are elected.

9. **Action:** The SBSTA will be invited to elect its Vice-Chair and Rapporteur.

3. Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

10. **Background:** The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, welcomed the presentation made by the Chair of the IPCC on current activities of the IPCC and took note of the report (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/INF.4) of a workshop which took place from 4 to 6 April 2002 in Bonn to explore information contained in the Third Assessment Report (TAR). The SBSTA agreed that the TAR should be used routinely as a useful reference for informing the deliberations on agenda items of the COP and its subsidiary bodies. In addition, the SBSTA identified three preliminary areas which could be considered by the SBSTA: research and systematic observation; scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change; and scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation.

11. The SBSTA has on its agenda the issue of research and systematic observation (agenda item 8). It is anticipated that a substantive discussion of research issues will take place under this agenda item. It

is also anticipated that future sessions of the SBSTA will consider impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation.

12. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to consider any other issues reflected in the TAR that may have implications for the work of the SBSTA under this agenda item and provide additional guidance as appropriate.

4. Methodological issues

(a) Review of methodological work under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

13. **Background:** Numerous activities relating to the development of guidelines for reporting information and to the dissemination of information on methods, guidelines, modalities and rules have been initiated under the Convention since the first session of the Conference of the Parties. The secretariat has prepared an overview of these activities to help inform Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.12). The paper contains information on mandates, current activities and possible future work. The secretariat hopes that the document will stimulate consideration of the long-term strategic needs of the Convention in the area of methodologies.

14. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information contained in the above-mentioned document and determine whether a more comprehensive and strategic approach should be developed for work in this area and/or consider providing guidance for specific activities.

(b) Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

(i) Issues relating to guidelines under Articles 5, 7, and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

15. **Background:** The COP, by its decisions 22/CP.7 and 23/CP.7, requested the SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, to elaborate further the sections on reporting and review of information on assigned amounts and national registries, and on the expedited procedure for the review of reinstatement of eligibility to use mechanisms established under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, contained in the appendices to these decisions.

16. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, decided to consider further, at its seventeenth session, document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.3 on the pending parts of the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol relating to reporting and review of information on assigned amounts and national registries, and invited Parties to submit their views on this matter (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 24 (c) and (e). Submissions from Parties on this issue can be found in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.18. The SBSTA also agreed upon a draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.6, annex) on the expedited procedure for the review of reinstatement of eligibility, and decided to complete its elaboration, in particular of the timing referred to in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of the annex to that draft decision, by its seventeenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 24 (b)).

17. The COP also requested the SBSTA, at its seventeenth session, to elaborate the characteristics of the training of members of expert review teams, the terms of service for the lead reviewers of those teams and the treatment of confidential data during the review activities. Submissions from Parties on these issues can be found in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.17, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.14 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.16. A document prepared by the secretariat to facilitate consideration of these issues by Parties contains options for the terms of service for lead reviewers and for the training of experts (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.18). The document FCCC/TP/2002/2 prepared for the sixteenth session of the SBSTA contains information on the treatment of confidential data.

18. In continuing the methodological work on adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol (decision 21/CP.7), the SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, requested the secretariat to draw up, for consideration at its seventeenth session, a proposal for the development of case studies to simulate the calculation of adjustments using the methods set out in the draft technical guidance contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.5. The proposal prepared by the secretariat can be found in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.19.

19. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information contained in the above-mentioned documents. The SBSTA is expected to complete the work on the pending parts of the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol referred to in paragraph 16 above, and to recommend to the COP, at its eighth session, decisions for adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session. The SBSTA is also expected to elaborate conclusions on matters referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above, and a possible draft decision for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eight session.

(ii) Issues relating to registries under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol

20. **Background:** The COP, by its decision 19/CP.7, requested the SBSTA to develop technical standards for the purpose of ensuring the accurate, transparent and efficient exchange of data between national registries, the clean development mechanism (CDM) registry and the transaction log, with a view to recommending to the COP, at its eighth session, a decision on this matter, for adoption by COP/MOP 1, to facilitate the early development and establishment of national registries, as well as of the CDM registry and transaction log. The COP further requested the secretariat to develop the transaction log, with a view to establishing it no later than the second session of the COP/MOP.

21. By the same decision, the COP also requested the Chair of the SBSTA, with the assistance of the secretariat, to convene intersessional consultations with Parties and experts for the purpose of, inter alia, preparing draft technical standards for consideration by the SBSTA. Such consultations took place immediately prior to the sixteenth session of the SBSTA. The report on those consultations is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.2 and includes modalities for continuing the work on technical standards.

22. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, noted that a paper had been prepared on possible technical standards for comments by Parties. These comments are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.20. The SBSTA also noted that the secretariat, on the basis of these comments and drawing on the assistance of technical experts, is to prepare a paper to be discussed during further consultations. These consultations will take place immediately prior to the seventeenth session of the SBSTA in New Delhi, India. A report on these consultations will be contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.20 and will be available during the seventeenth session of the SBSTA.

23. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information provided in the above-mentioned documents and forward a draft decision on technical standards to the eighth session of the COP for its consideration and adoption, as appropriate.

(c) Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5)

24. **Background:** The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, noted the need to ensure that experts participating in greenhouse gas inventory expert review teams under the Convention possess the necessary expertise. At the same session, the SBSTA decided to consider this issue, and the treatment of confidential data during the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories under the Convention and

during reviews under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol as requested in decision 23/CP.7, jointly at its seventeenth session (see para. 17 above).

25. In accordance with decision 6/CP.3, the secretariat has compiled a complete set of greenhouse gas inventory data for Annex I Parties for the period 1990–2000. This compilation is contained in document FCCC/SB/2002/INF.2. More detailed greenhouse gas inventory data complementing this document have been published electronically on the UNFCCC web site.[1]

26. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information contained in the above-mentioned document. The SBSTA may also wish to use in its deliberations the documents related to training and the treatment of confidential data prepared under agenda item 4 (b). The SBSTA is expected to elaborate conclusions on these matters and a possible draft decision for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighth session.

(d) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase

27. **Background:** The COP, by its decision 5/CP.1, requested the subsidiary bodies to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, an annual synthesis report on activities implemented jointly (AIJ) under the pilot phase for its consideration (FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1). The sixth synthesis report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/8. All reports on AIJ project activities considered in the synthesis report are available on the UNFCCC web site.[2] More information on AIJ will be provided in an oral report to the SBSTA.

28. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information contained in the above-mentioned document and reach agreement on a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the COP. It may also wish to advise the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) about any relevant issues and forward the draft decision to the SBI for further consideration, as needed.

(e) Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol

29. **Background:** The COP, by its decisions 11/CP.7 and 17/CP.7, requested the SBSTA to develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism (CDM) in the first commitment period, taking into account the issues of non-permanence, additionality, leakage, uncertainties and socio-economic and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and being guided by the principles in the preamble to draft decision -/CMP.1 (LULUCF), attached to decision 11/CP.7, with the aim of adopting a decision on these definitions and modalities at COP 9, to be forwarded to COP/MOP 1.

30. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, agreed on terms of reference and an agenda for the work referred to in paragraph 29 above. It started discussions regarding definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period, and agreed to continue its work on these issues at its seventeenth session. The agenda for the work calls for SBSTA, at its seventeenth session, to consider issues related to modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism (CDM) in the first commitment period.

31. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a note cross-referencing decisions 11/CP.7, 17/CP.7, 19/CP.7, 22/CP.7 and 23/CP.7 to the issues identified in paragraph 1 (a) and (c) of the terms of

---

[1] http://unfccc.int/program/mis/ghg
[2] http://unfccc.int/program/coop/aij

reference referred to in paragraph 30 above. This note is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.11. The SBSTA also invited Parties and organizations to submit their views on issues related to modalities for the inclusion of afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period. Submissions from Parties can be found in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.22. Submissions from organizations are contained in document FCCC/WEB/2002/12.[3]

32. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information provided in the above-mentioned documents with a view to reaching agreement on definitions of afforestation and reforestation activities under the CDM at this session, and provide further guidance, if appropriate, on issues related to modalities.

(f) Scientific and methodological assessment of contributions to climate change

33. **Background:** The SBSTA, at its fourteenth session, took note of the progress report on the review of the scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil, including the conclusions of an expert meeting held in Bonn from 28 to 30 May 2001, and encouraged Parties to pursue and support the research effort on this issue and to inform the secretariat about such activities. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue to coordinate the review of this proposal, to facilitate the dissemination of information on this proposal, to organize an expert meeting to share information on the development of the scientific and methodological aspects of the proposal by Brazil, to broaden participation and to build scientific understanding of this subject, before its seventeenth session, and to prepare a report for that session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 32 (e)).

34. In March 2002, the secretariat encouraged research institutions active in the field of climate change modelling to participate in an information-sharing process. The objectives of this process is to provide, as a first step, new and comparable results on the issue of contributions to climate change that could be discussed at the expert meeting. The University of East Anglia in Norwich, United Kingdom, agreed to cooperate and assist the secretariat with this activity. It operates a web site with further information on this activity, including all results.[4]

35. In response to the mandate outlined in paragraph 33 above, the secretariat will organize an expert meeting from 25 to 27 September 2002 to assess the preliminary results provided by the participating research institutions, to encourage cooperation between developing and developed country scientists and to identify next steps, including future analysis. The report of the workshop can be found in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.14.

36. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information contained in the document mentioned in paragraph 35 above and provide further guidance on this matter.

(g) Special circumstances of Croatia under Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention

37. **Background:** The Government of Croatia proposed a methodology for calculating its base year greenhouse gas emissions (FCCC/SBI/2001/MISC.3). The SBI, at its fifteenth session, referred this document to the SBSTA, requesting it to review the methodological aspects of the approach used by Croatia. Having noted this request, the SBSTA, at its fifteenth session, invited Parties to submit their views on this matter (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.4). The SBSTA further requested the secretariat to organize an in-depth review (IDR) of the national communication of Croatia and decided to consider this

---

[3] http://maindb.unfccc.int/library/

[4] http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/unfccc_assessment/

matter further at its sixteenth session. Information on the results of the IDR is contained in document FCCC/IDR/2002/HRV.1 and Add.1.

38. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, concluded that methodological aspects of the request of Croatia, invoking flexibility under Article 4 paragraph 6 of the Convention, should be further considered at its next session, with a view to advising the SBI at its seventeenth session.

39. **Action:** The SBSTA is invited to further consider information contained in the above-mentioned documents with a view to providing advice on this matter to the SBI, which may wish to recommend a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighth session.

5. Development and transfer of technologies

40. **Background:** The COP, by its decision 4/CP.7, established an Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT). The terms of reference of the EGTT specify that the EGTT shall report on its work each year and propose a programme of work for the following year for consideration and agreement by the SBSTA (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1). The EGTT convened its first meeting on 3 and 8 June 2002, coinciding with the sixteenth session of the SBSTA, to develop its work programme for the biennium 2002–2003.

41. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, adopted the proposed work programme of the EGTT contained in annex II to the report of the sixteenth session of the SBSTA (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6). One of the elements of the work programme for the year 2002–2003 is to provide advice to the SBSTA for its further consideration on issues relating to the development of a technology transfer information clearing house and the existing technology information system. The annual report of the EGTT is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/9. The second meeting of the EGTT is scheduled to take place in New Delhi, India, from 20 to 21 October, prior to the seventeenth session of the SBSTA. The Chair of the EGTT will make an oral report to the SBSTA on the results of this meeting.

42. The COP, by its decision 4/CP.7, also mandated the secretariat to consult with relevant international organizations, and solicit information on their capacities and abilities to support activities identified in the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention contained in the annex to this decision, and to report on its findings to the SBSTA at its seventeenth session (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1). The preliminary results of these consultations and updated information on progress of the work of the secretariat are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/10.

43. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information contained in the above-mentioned documents, and of the oral report of the EGTT on the second meeting, with a view to providing further guidance to the EGTT and the secretariat on their future activities. It may also wish to recommend to the COP a draft decision on the development and transfer of technologies.

6. Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons

44. **Background:** At its sixteenth session, the SBSTA considered the dissemination of policy-neutral information relating to alternatives to ozone-depleting substances that also affect the climate system to be vital, and encouraged Parties and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to make such information available. The SBSTA noted the importance of developing a balanced scientific, technical and policy-relevant information package to assist Parties and stakeholders in making informed decisions when evaluating alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, while at the same time contributing to the objectives of the Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

45. To facilitate the development of such information, the SBSTA invited the IPCC and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) of the Montreal Protocol, in consultation with other organizations, to consider the modalities, feasibility, resource implications and timing of providing such a package of information. The SBSTA further invited these organizations to communicate their replies to the secretariat for consideration by the SBSTA at its seventeenth session, with a view to deciding whether to make a further request on this issue to these bodies. It also agreed to consider at its seventeenth session the question of concluding this agenda item.

46. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of any information provided by the IPCC and TEAP. It may also wish to consider a draft decision on this matter for consideration by the COP at its eighth session.

7. "Good practices" in policies and measures among Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

47. **Background:** The COP, at its seventh session, by its decision 13/CP.7 on "good practices" in policies and measures, requested the SBSTA to consider at its seventeenth session the initial results obtained from the action taken pursuant to the same decision, and to report them to the COP at its eighth session with a view to considering further action.

48. The SBSTA, at its fifteenth session, requested the secretariat to compile information on policies and measures reported by Annex I Parties in their third national communications, for consideration at its seventeenth session. The interim report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.13.

49. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, concluded that further views from Parties were needed on the activities undertaken by Annex I Parties on "good and best practices" in implementing the relevant elements of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and decision 13/CP.7 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 45 (c)). The SBSTA agreed on a frame for defining what further steps should be taken in advancing the work on "good practices" in policies and measures of Annex I Parties in implementing the same decision. It invited Parties to submit views on the elements of this frame and on the initial results obtained from activities undertaken on "good and best practices" (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 45 (e) and (h)). Submissions from Parties are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.19.

50. The SBSTA further invited relevant international and intergovernmental organizations, including the IPCC, to present, to the SBSTA at its seventeenth session, a status report on their activities relevant to the work on "good practices" in policies and measures, and also to its future sessions. Submissions are contained in document FCCC/WEB/2002/11.[5]

51. The SBSTA agreed to further consider, at its seventeenth session, the steps to be taken in relation to issues mentioned in paragraph 49 above. The SBSTA requested the Chair of the SBSTA to organize intersessional consultations to exchange views on the issues identified in paragraph 49 above, to be held immediately before the seventeenth session of the SBSTA. It also requested the Chair of the SBSTA to report on the results of this exchange of views at its seventeenth session.

52. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to consider information contained in the above-mentioned documents. The SBSTA is expected to complete the consideration of initial actions taken pursuant to decision 13/CP.7 and any further action relating to this decision, and forward a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighth session.

---

[5] http://maindb.unfccc.int/library/

8. Research and systematic observation

Research

53. **Background:** At its sixteenth session, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to invite representatives of the IPCC and international research programmes and bodies to attend the seventeenth session of the SBSTA, to provide their views on the research recommendations identified in the TAR. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to organize, at the same session, a question-and-answer special side event to enable Parties to have a substantive dialogue with the invited representatives. In response to this mandate, arrangements are being made by the secretariat.

54. At the same session, the SBSTA invited Parties to submit their views on priority areas of research and questions for the scientific community relevant to the Convention (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 15 (h)). Submissions from Parties on this issue can be found in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.5 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.15. A synthesis of those submissions is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.17.

55. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information contained in the above-mentioned documents and the information made available at the side event. The SBSTA may wish to determine what specific role it could play with regard to climate change research, how it wishes to interact and cooperate with international research programmes, whether there are areas of research that require its particular attention and how to communicate research questions to the scientific community.

Systematic observations

56. **Background:** The COP, by its decision 5/CP.5, adopted a three-tiered approach to addressing deficiencies in the climate observing networks: regional workshops to develop project proposals (referred to below as action plans), separate Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) reports as part of national communications in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on global climate observing systems,[6] and the preparation of an adequacy report by the GCOS secretariat. The SBSTA, at its fifteenth session, encouraged the GCOS secretariat to complete the final adequacy report by the eighteenth session of the SBSTA.

57. In relation to national reporting on GCOS, the COP invited the secretariat, in cooperation with the GCOS secretariat, to develop a process for synthesizing and analysing the information submitted in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on global climate observing systems in conjunction with their third national communications. In response to this mandate, as well as to a mandate given at the SBSTA, at its fifteenth session, the GCOS secretariat summarized information in national reports on global climate observing systems from Parties and other information relevant to the implementation of decision 5/CP.5 (see FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.10).

58. The secretariat prepared an additional compilation and synthesis of the national reports on GCOS from Annex I Parties submitted in conjunction with their third national communications as mandated by decision 5/CP.5. This report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.15.

59. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information contained in the above-mentioned documents and any further information provided by GCOS regarding the implementation of the regional workshop programme. The SBSTA may wish to provide further *guidance to the GCOS secretariat.*

---

[6] See FCCC/CP/1999/7.

9. Cooperation with relevant international organizations

Cooperation with other conventions

60. **Background:** The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, reconfirmed the mandate of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 42 (d)) and welcomed its activities, including developing a joint calendar of events relevant to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UNFCCC, and the exchange of experts. It also welcomed the technical paper of the IPCC, and the ongoing work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biological Diversity and Climate Change under the CBD. The SBSTA welcomed the ongoing cooperation between UNFCCC and other conventions and agreements, and noted that collaboration should recognize the different mandates of the three conventions and should facilitate synergies in the implementation of the three conventions.

61. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, in cooperation with the JLG, to prepare a scoping paper to identify cross-cutting thematic areas and activities under the UNFCCC, the CBD and the UNCCD for consideration by the SBSTA at its seventeenth session. The paper is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.16.

62. The SBSTA noted the relationship of work under this agenda item to the workshop on possible synergies and joint action with other multilateral environmental conventions and agreements under Articles 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention mandated by the Conference of the Parties in decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 36. In order to make efficient use of available resources, the SBSTA proposed that the workshop identified in this decision and that proposed under this agenda item be combined (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 41 (o)). The SBSTA agreed to consider, at its seventeenth session, thematic areas identified in the scoping paper, with a view to providing recommendations to the SBI on the terms of reference for the workshop.

63. The SBSTA agreed to further consider possible cooperation with CBD and other organizations on issues relating to forests and forest ecosystems at its seventeenth session with the aim of forwarding a decision to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its eighth session.

64. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information provided in the above-mentioned documents with a view to providing additional guidance to the secretariat relating to future work on this matter, as appropriate, and to recommending a decision for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighth session.

Cooperation with scientific organizations and United Nations bodies

65. **Background:** Concerning cooperation with scientific organizations, the SBSTA, at its fifteenth session, invited the IPCC to report at its next session and periodically thereafter on the progress of its work related to land use, land-use change and forestry.

66. Regarding cooperation with United Nations bodies, the SBSTA, at the same session, noted with appreciation the information provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) on its activities relating to climate change. The SBSTA invited WHO to make additional information on this subject available. The information will be made available at the seventeenth session of the SBSTA.

67. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information provided by the IPCC, the WHO and any other scientific organization or United Nations body.

10. Article 6 of the Convention

68. **Background:** The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, welcomed progress made in connection with the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention. It took note of the report of the pre-sessional workshop held on 2 and 3 June 2002, whose aim was to develop possible elements of an SBSTA work programme (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/11).

69. The SBSTA agreed to consider further a draft decision on a work programme as contained in FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev.1 at its seventeenth session. It invited Parties to submit their views on the draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 55 (l)). Submissions are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.21.

70. The SBSTA invited the secretariat to provide information on the designation of a climate change day at its seventeenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 55 (e)). This information is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/12.

71. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information provided in the above-mentioned documents with a view to recommending a decision for consideration and adoption by the COP at its eighth session.

11. Other matters

(a) Issues relating to cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy

72. **Background:** The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, took note of proposed approaches to issues related to cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy contained in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.3 and Add.1 and 2. It also took note of a report on a workshop on cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.8. The SBSTA did not complete its consideration of this issue and agreed to consider it further at its seventeenth session.

73. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to take note of information provided in the above-mentioned documents and take any appropriate action.

(b) Issues relating to the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

74. **Background:** The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, had an initial exchange of views on issues related to the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol. The SBSTA agreed to continue the consideration of this item at its seventeenth session, including the need for, timing of and elements for possible workshops, and the possibility of holding an initial workshop before its nineteenth session.

75. **Action:** The SBSTA may wish to consider this issue further and develop guidance to the secretariat relating to future work on this matter.

(c) Any other matters

76. Any other matters arising from the seventeenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies or referred to the SBSTA by the COP would be taken up under this item.

12. Report on the session

77. The SBSTA may wish to adopt conclusions and authorize the Rapporteur to complete the report after the session under the guidance of the Chair and with the assistance of the secretariat. Subject to the availability of sufficient time for their translation, conclusions will be made available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

Annex

DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS SEVENTEENTH SESSION

Documents prepared for the session

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its sixteenth session, held at Bonn, from 5 to 14 June 2002
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/7	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/8	Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase. Sixth synthesis report
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/9	Development and transfer of technologies. Annual report of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer. Note by the Chair of the EGTT
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/10	Development and transfer of technologies. Progress report on the the implementation of activities under decision 4/CP.7
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/11	Article 6 of the Convention. Report of the workshop to develop a work programme on Article 6 of the Convention
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/12	Article 6 of the Convention. Designation of a climate change day: procedures and resource requirements
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.11	Methodological issues. Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. A cross-referenced overview of decisions and issues
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.12	Review of methodological work under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Overview of methodological issues relating to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.13	"Good practices" in policies and measures. Report on policies and measures reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in their third national communications
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.14	Scientific and methodological assessment of contributions to climate change. Report of the workshop
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.15	Research and systematic observation. The first compilation and synthesis of the national reports on the Global Climate Observing systems
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.16	Cooperation with relevant international organizations. Cross-cutting thematic areas and activities under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Convention on Biological Diversity and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Scoping paper

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.17	Research and systematic observation. Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: Synthesis of information on priority areas of research and questions for the science community
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.18	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Terms of service for the lead reviewers and training to ensure the competence of experts in review teams
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.19	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5,7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Proposal for case studies to simulate the calculation of adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.20	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Report on the intersessional consultations on registries
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.14	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Views on the terms of service for the lead reviewers of expert review teams. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.15	Research and systematic observation. Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change: Views on priority areas of research and questions for the scientific community relevant to the Convention. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.16	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Views on the treatment of confidential data during the review activities under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.17	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Views on characteristics of training, subsequent assessment after completion of training and /or other means to ensure the competence of experts for participation in expert review teams. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.18	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Views on the pending parts relating to reporting and review of information on assigned amounts and national registries. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.19	"Good practices" in policies and measures: views on the initial results obtained from activities undertaken on "good and best practices" by Annex I Parties and on the elements of a frame for defining further steps to advance the work on "good practices" in policies and measures. Submissions from Parties

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.20	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Comments on the paper by the Chair of the intersessional consultations on registries entitled "Possible technical standards for national registries, the clean development mechanism registry and the transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.21	Article 6 of the Convention. Views on a draft decision contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev.1. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.22	Methodological issues. Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. Submissions from Parties on issues related to modalities for the inclusion of afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period
FCCC/SB/2002/INF.2	Methodological issues. Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5). Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I Parties for 1990 to 2000

Other documents before the session

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.5	Third assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.10	Cooperation with relevant international organzations. Interim report to the sixteenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the UNFCCC by the Global Climate Observing System
FCCC/CP/2001/13 and Add.1-4	Report of the Conference of the Parties on its seventeenth session, held in Marrakesh from 29 October to 10 November 2001
FCCC/CP/2002/1 and Add.1	Provisional agenda. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Annotations to the provisional agenda

---

UNITED NATIONS

UNFCCC Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/8
14 August 2002

Original: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Seventeenth session
New Delhi, 23 October–29 October 2002
Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED JOINTLY UNDER THE PILOT PHASE

Sixth synthesis report on activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This is the sixth of the annual synthesis reports on activities implemented jointly (AIJ) under the pilot phase. It provides a synthesis of the most recent information available for the 157 AIJ project activities, five more than covered in the previous synthesis report. While there have been no significant changes in the findings, the distribution of project activities between Annex I and non-Annex I host Parties has continued to change in favour of the latter, and, within this group, slightly increased the share of the African region.

At the seventeenth session of the SBSTA, Parties may wish to take note of the sixth synthesis report; forward the sixth synthesis report to the SBI, with a view to a commonly agreed report being forwarded to the eighth session of the COP; and recommend a draft decision for adoption by the COP at its eighth session, including on the revised uniform reporting format.

GE. *0020635 09*

ENG

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 3	3
	A. Mandate	1	3
	B. Scope of the note	2	3
	C. Possible action by the subsidiary bodies	3	3
II.	FINDINGS	4 - 9	3

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. At its first session, the Conference of the Parties (COP) decided to consider annually a synthesis report on the pilot phase of activities implemented jointly (AIJ), to be prepared by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), with the assistance of the secretariat (decision 5/CP.1).[1]

B. Scope of the note

2. This document contains the sixth synthesis report on activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase. It provides a synthesis of the most recent information available for 157 AIJ project activities, among them five new ones.[2] While reports may be submitted at any time, the deadline for submitting reports to be considered in the sixth synthesis report was 17 June 2002, as indicated in the conclusions on AIJ under the pilot phase contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8.

C. Possible action by the subsidiary bodies

3. At the seventeenth session of the SBSTA, Parties may wish to:

(a) Take note of the sixth synthesis report;

(b) Forward the sixth synthesis report to the SBI, with a view to a commonly agreed report being forwarded to the eighth session of the COP.[3]

(c) Recommend a draft decision for adoption by the COP at its eighth session.[4]

II. FINDINGS

4. In the light of the small number of new AIJ project activities reported this year, and there being no significant changes as compared to the findings contained in the fifth synthesis report, this report is shorter than previous ones. It focuses only on changes observed since the fifth synthesis report.

5. Since the preparation of the fifth synthesis report in 2001, the **number of AIJ project activities and Parties involved in AIJ** increased slightly: with the submission of five new project activity reports, the total number of AIJ activities now stands at 157.[5] Four of the five new project activities are hosted by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) while one is hosted by a Party with an economy in transition (EIT). A total of 54 (53)[6] Parties are involved in AIJ. Non-Annex I Parties now represent 74 (73) per cent of all host Parties.

---

[1] FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1.

[2] All activities are reported jointly, as accepted, approved or endorsed, by the relevant designated national authorities, including proof, under official letterhead, of concurrence, approval, acceptance or endorsement of the information by all other Parties involved.

[3] It is anticipated that the SBI will be invited by its chair to join the SBSTA in its deliberations on the sixth synthesis report.

[4] The decision might be merged with the decision on the revised uniform reporting format recommended by the SBSTA at its sixteenth session (see FCCC/SBSTA/2002/xx(report SBSTA16) and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.2/Add.1).

[5] The detailed list of projects, with links to the respective reports, is available on the UNFCCC CC: INFO/AIJ web site (http://unfccc.int/program/coop/aij/aijproj.html).

[6] Figures in parentheses indicate values contained in the fifth synthesis report.

6. The **distribution of project activities between Annex I and non-Annex I host Parties**[7] continued to change in favour of the latter. Although EITs still account for more than half of the total number of project activities and more than half of the project activities carried out in Annex I Parties, the **distribution of projects between Annex I and non-Annex I** has gradually been becoming more balanced. In terms of **distribution of project activities** amongst the three regional groups **within non-Annex I Parties,** the share of the African region is now at 18 (13) per cent, as three of the four new project activities are being undertaken in the African region. The shares of the Asia and Pacific region (APC) and the Latin America and Caribbean region (LAC) are, however, still larger with 25 (28) and 56 (58) per cent, respectively (see figure).[8]

7. Regarding the **types of activities with respect to their regional distribution and share of GHG emissions reduced or sequestered,** the trend towards energy-related project activities continued with four out of the five new project activities being in this area. This did, however, not noticeably change their contribution to the total of estimated GHG emissions reduced or sequestered which remains at approximately 65 per cent. One new project activity reported is related to forest preservation in a non-Annex I host Party, which further confirms that almost all forestry projects are located in non-Annex Parties.

8. Parties, with few exceptions, reported information using the uniform reporting format (URF) adopted by the SBSTA at its fifth session.[9] On **national programmes,**[10] one new report was submitted and one Party provided an update on activities covered in earlier reports and a description of future activities. Some Parties informed the secretariat about ongoing operations under their national programmes but did not submit information. Regarding the **exchange of information**, 45 Parties participated in the UNFCCC workshop, held on 2–3 June 2002 in Bonn, to exchange their views on a draft revised URF and their experience with AIJ under the pilot phase. Parties noted at the workshop that the pilot phase of AIJ allowed valuable experience to be gathered for designing and implementing project-based activities. The workshop provided useful inputs to the SBSTA for developing its recommendation on a revised URF for adoption by the COP at its eighth session.

9. This sixth synthesis report contains no new information on the following sections of the URF: cost information, to the extent possible (A.4); mutually agreed assessment procedures (A.5); compatibility with, and supportiveness of, national economic development and socio-economic and environment priorities and strategies (C); benefits derived from the AIJ project (D); capacity-building, transfer of environmentally sound technology and know-how (G); contribution of activities implemented jointly projects that bring about real, measurable and long-term environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climate change that would not have occurred in the absence of such activities (E); and additional comments (H). Parties may wish to refer to the respective findings on these sections contained in previous synthesis reports.

---

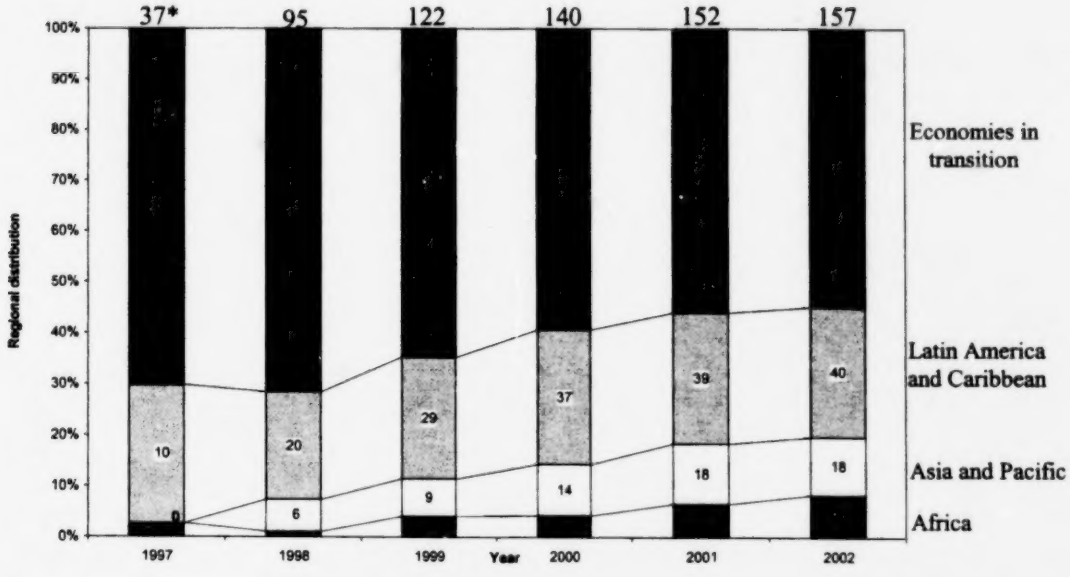
[7] In analyzing the distribution of projects, it should be borne in mind that a significant number (56) of small activities of a similar type are being carried out in three EIT host Parties. These projects are in the areas of energy efficiency (mainly improvement of municipal/district heating systems) and renewable energy (conversion to bio-fuel boilers). These projects are small in terms of investment and greenhouse gas (GHG) impact; other project hosts and investors have clustered such activities and reported them in an aggregated manner as one project.

[8] This and other graphs based on the information contained in the report are made available on the UNFCCC CC: INFO AIJ web site (http://unfccc.int/program/coop/aij) and are updated regularly. Readers having no access to the internet may request printed versions of the graphs.

[9] FCCC/SBSTA/1997/4.

[10] The reports on national programmes, provided in electronic form, are made available on the UNFCCC CC: INFO AIJ web site (http://unfccc.int/program/coop/aij/aij_np.html).

Figure
Regional distribution of AIJ project activities, 1997 - 2002



* Annual total number of projects (figures within bars represent number of projects within a region)

UNITED NATIONS

UNFCCC Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/9
14 August 2002

Original: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Seventeenth session
New Delhi, 23–29 October 2002
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES

Annual report of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer

Note by the Chair of the EGTT

Summary

The terms of reference of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), contained in the appendix to the annex to decision 4/CP.7, requested the EGTT to report on its work each year to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and propose a programme of work for the following year for decision by the SBSTA. This report covers the activities of the EGTT since its establishment by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session, including on technology needs assessments and technology information systems, and outlines its future activities.

The Parties may wish to consider the report of the EGTT, in particular the possible recommendations to be considered by the SBSTA at its seventeenth session, with a view of providing further guidance to the EGTT in the implementation of its work programme for the biennium 2002–2003.

GE.*0206357 6*

ENG

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 – 3	3
	A. Mandate	1 – 2	3
	B. Scope of the note	3	3
II.	REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	4 – 18	3
	A. Introduction	4	3
	B. Preparatory meeting of the EGTT	5 – 10	3
	C. First meeting of the EGTT	11 – 15	4
	D. Intersessional work relating to technology information systems and technology needs assessments	16 – 17	5
	E. Future meetings of the EGTT	18	6

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties, at its seventh session, by its decision 4/CP.7, established the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), with members to be nominated by Parties, with the objective of enhancing implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention. The terms of reference of the EGTT, contained in the appendix to the annex to the same decision, specified that the EGTT shall report on its work each year to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and propose a programme of work for the following year for decision by the SBSTA (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, decision 4/CP.7, annex, appendix, para. 3).

2. At its sixteenth session, the SBSTA adopted the work programme of the EGTT for the biennium 2002–2003 and requested it to take into account the views submitted by Parties during the session and to provide a brief report on the progress of its work to the SBSTA at its seventeenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, paragraph 38 (b)).

B. Scope of the note

3. This note reports on the activities of the EGTT during 2002, including organizational matters, such as the election of its officers, the establishment of its rules of procedures and the development of its work programme for the biennium. This report was prepared by the Chair of the EGTT, with the assistance of the secretariat, in consultation with the Co-Chair of the EGTT.

II. REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

A. Introduction

4. The EGTT has met twice since its establishment by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh session (COP 7). The preparatory meeting took place in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and the first meeting was held in Bonn, in conjunction with the sixteenth session of the SBSTA. This brief report outlines the results of these two meetings and other activities of the EGTT, including its involvement in the expert workshop on technology information and the expert meeting on methodologies for technology needs assessments. Because the work programme of the EGTT was adopted only at SBSTA 16, some of the activities launched in 2002 are ongoing and will be reported to future sessions of the SBSTA.

B. Preparatory meeting of the EGTT

5. At its fifteenth session, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a preparatory meeting of the EGTT to enable the group to develop its programme of work for further consideration by the SBSTA at its sixteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 33 (e)). The preparatory meeting of the EGTT held on 22 April 2002 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, focused on organizational matters, including the election of officers and initial discussions on the rules of procedures and possible elements of the work programme.

6. The opening session of the preparatory meeting was presided over by Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson, Chair of the SBSTA. After the opening session, the EGTT elected Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland) as its Chair and Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana) as its Vice-Chair for the year 2002.

7. The secretariat then briefed the EGTT on the status of work on technology information systems and technology needs assessments. The members considered the secretariat's oral report on the results of the expert workshop on technology information held in Beijing, China, from 18 to 19 April 2002, and

took note of possible inclusion of this activity into the work programme of the EGTT. They also noted the status of preparations for the expert meeting on methodologies for technology needs assessments to be held from 23 to 25 April 2002 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, immediately after the preparatory meeting of the EGTT. The reports of the expert workshop on technology information and of the expert meeting on methodologies for technology needs assessments were considered at the first meeting of the EGTT in Bonn in June 2002.

8. The EGTT exchanged views on possible elements of a work programme for the biennium. To identify possible elements of the work programme, the EGTT considered the themes and activities outlined in the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention, contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7. The EGTT requested the secretariat to prepare a draft work programme to be used by members as a working document at its first meeting.

9. Initial deliberations on the draft rules of procedures of the EGTT focused on the process for selecting the three members from relevant international organizations and on arrangements for the attendance of observers and resource persons at its meetings. As there was no consensus among the members on the issue of observers, the EGTT agreed to continue its deliberations on this matter at its first meeting.

10. The EGTT agreed to establish, at its first meeting, a web-based forum to enhance communication and the exchange of views among members, and to continue discussions on the issues taken up at the preparatory meeting and on the nomination of three representatives from relevant international organizations. The secretariat was requested to facilitate the setting up of the web-based forum.

C. First meeting of EGTT

11. The first meeting of the EGTT took place on 3 and 8 June 2002 in conjunction with the sixteenth session of the SBSTA. The EGTT continued its discussion of the rules of procedures, in particular regarding attendance of observers at its meetings. Consultations among the members were held on this issue but no consensus was reached. The Chair of the EGTT, therefore, decided to refer this matter to the Chair of the SBSTA for his further guidance and action. The Chair of the SBSTA reported the matter to the Bureau at its meeting on 11 June 2002.

12. The Chair, in consultation with the members of the EGTT, invited representatives of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Energy Agency, represented by the Climate Technology Initiative, to the meeting to fill the positions of representatives of three relevant international organizations (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, decision 4/P.7, annex, appendix, para. 4). Representatives from the Global Environment Facility and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations were invited to serve as resource persons. Ms. Margaret Martin from Canada also joined the meeting as a new member of the EGTT, replacing Ms. Jean Cooper who resigned in May 2002.

13. The discussions at this meeting concentrated mainly on the development of a work programme; members exchanged views on the elements of a work programme and on each of the five themes identified in the technology transfer framework. Three sub-groups were formed to work in detail on the various elements. After thorough deliberation, the EGTT finalized its work programme for the biennium 2002–2003 on 8 June, and the SBSTA considered and adopted the programme at its sixteenth session. The work programme is contained in annex II to FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6.

14. The terms of reference of the EGTT stipulate that half of the members of the expert group nominated initially shall serve for a period of three years, taking into account the need to maintain the overall balance of the group. Every year thereafter, half of the members shall be nominated for a period

of two years (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, decision 4/CP.7, annex, appendix, para. 4). At the concluding session, the members confirmed the following tenures of its members:

Three years

Mr. Anthony Olusegun Adegbulugbe (Nigeria)

Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana)

Mr. Imran Habib Ahmad (Pakistan)

Mr. Richard Bradley (United States of America)

Mr. Carlos A. Grezzi (Uruguay)

Mr. Holger Liptow (Germany)

Ms. Margaret Martin (Canada)

Mr. Bernard Mazijn (Belgium)

Mr. Suk-Hoon Woo (Republic of Korea)

Two years

Ms. Martha Yvette Munguí de Aguilar (El Salvador)

Mr. Lambert Gnapelet (Central African Republic)

Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago)

Mr. Viacheslav Lipinsky (Ukraine)

Mr. Rawleston Moore (Barbados)

Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland)

Mr. Vute Wangwacharakul (Thailand)

Ms. Renata Cybulska-Witkiewicz (Poland)

15. The EGTT agreed on the calendar of future meetings of the EGTT for 2002–2003. It was decided to have a two-day meeting in New Delhi on 20–21 October prior to SBSTA 17; the arrangements for this meeting could include a one-day EGTT event for an initial exchange of views on the issue of enabling environments. The remaining meetings for the biennium will take place in conjunction with SBSTA 18 and SBSTA 19.

D. Intersessional work relating to technology information systems and technology needs assessments

16. The EGTT took part in the expert workshop on technology information held in Beijing, China, 18–19 April 2002, and provided input to the agenda and to the report contained in FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6. Based on the work programme, the activities on technology information systems will begin at SBSTA 17 with the outreach programme on TT:CLEAR and the client survey and assessment of the effectiveness of the technology information systems, and will end at SBSTA 19 with recommendations on how to further improve the technology information systems.

17. The initial work of the EGTT on technology needs assessments involved the participation of the EGTT in the expert meeting on methodologies for technologies needs assessments held on 22–25 April 2002 in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The EGTT was involved in the development of the agenda and in reviewing the report of the expert meeting. As a follow-up to this expert meeting, the EGTT is actively engaged in the review of the technical proposal of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to develop a handbook on methodologies for technology needs assessments.

E. Future meetings of the EGTT

18. The second EGTT meeting will take place on 20–21 October 2002 in New Delhi, India, where a number of items contained in the work programme will be discussed and decided by the group. In line with the mandate of the EGTT to analyse and identify ways of facilitating and advancing technology transfer activities, the members will discuss the following matters in order to draft possible recommendations to be considered by the SBSTA at its seventeenth session:

- Encouragement of international organizations to develop a procedure for expediting technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for technology needs assessments;

- Encouragement of the UNDP–Global Environment Facility support programme to complete the handbook for assessing technology needs, including dissemination to national climate change coordinators, in collaboration with countries and other organizations, such as the Climate Technology Initiative;

- Encouragement of UNDP and other international organizations to organize regional workshops (in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe/former Soviet Union) to assess the use of the handbook for assessing technology needs and to improve access to information in existing global and regional/thematic networks and clearing houses;

- A request to the Chair of the SBSTA, with the assistance of the secretariat, in consultation with the EGTT, to organize a workshop to explore the various facets of enabling environments and to report on the workshop to the SBSTA at its eighteenth session;

- Enhancement of existing technology information centres and networks.

UNITED NATIONS

UNFCCC Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/10
13 August 2002

Original: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Seventeenth session
New Delhi, 23–29 October 2002
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES

Progress report on the implementation of activities under decision 4/CP.7

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This note contains information on ongoing activities of the secretariat in 2002 relating to technology needs assessments, development of a technology information system, establishment of an international information clearing house and networks of technology centres, and consultations with relevant international organizations on their capacities and abilities to support certain activities identified in the technology framework.

At the seventeenth session of the SBSTA, Parties may wish to take note of the information in this document, and provide further guidance to the secretariat with regard to its work on a technology information system, in particular on the establishment of an international information clearing house including a network of technology information centres, with a view to recommending to the COP a draft decision on this subject.

GE. * 0 0 2 0 6 3 5 6 9 *

ENG

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 – 4	3
	A. Mandate	1	3
	B. Scope of the note	2 – 3	3
	C. Possible action by the SBSTA	4	3
II.	TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS	5 – 14	4
	A. Specific mandate	5 – 7	4
	B. Background	8 – 9	4
	C. Discussion	10 – 13	4
	D. Issues for consideration	14	5
III.	TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION SYSTEM	15 – 22	5
	A. Specific mandate	15 – 17	5
	B. Background	18 – 19	5
	C. Discussion	20 – 21	6
	D. Issues for consideration	22	7
IV.	INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE AND NETWORK OF TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTRES	23 – 27	8
	A. Specific mandate	23	8
	B. Background	24 – 25	8
	C. Discussion	26	8
	D. Issues for consideration	27	8
V.	CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	28 – 32	8
	A. Specific mandate	28 – 29	8
	B. Discussion	30 – 32	9
	Annex		
	Possible contributions		10

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 4/CP.7, paragraph 1, adopted the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention contained in the annex to the decision (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1). The framework, referred to hereinafter as the technology framework, covers five key themes and areas for actions: technology needs and needs assessments; technology information; enabling environments; capacity-building; and mechanisms for technology transfer. Specific mandates for each activity carried out by the secretariat under some of these themes are provided below.

B. Scope of the note

2. This note contains information on ongoing activities of the secretariat in 2002 relating to the implementation of the technology framework, in particular on technology needs assessments, development of a technology information system, establishment of an international information clearing house and networks of technology centres, and consultations with relevant international organizations on their capacities and abilities to support certain activities identified in the technology framework.

3. Background information relevant to the issues discussed in this note can be found in the following documents: "Progress report on the development of a technology information system" (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/4), "Report of the technology information expert workshop, Beijing, China, 18–19 April 2002" (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6), "Report of the expert meeting on methodologies for technology needs assessments, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 23–25 April 2002" (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.7), "Technology information system - submissions from Parties" (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.12), "Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on its sixteenth session, held at Bonn, from 5–14 June 2002" (FCCC/2002/SBSTA/6, annex II[1]), and the "Annual report of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer" (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/9).

C. Possible actions by the SBSTA

4. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information in this document and, where necessary:

(a) Provide further guidance to the secretariat with regard to its work on a technology information system, in particular on the establishment of an international information clearing house including a network of technology information centres with a view to recommend to the COP a draft decision on this subject;

(b) Urge those Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties) that have not provided technical and financial assistance, as appropriate, to support the implementation of programmes and activities identified in the technology framework (decision 4/CP.7) and of the programme of work for the biennium 2002–2003 of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, to do so.

---

[1] Appendix II, Expert Group on Technology Transfer, programme of work, 2002–2003.

II. TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

A. Specific mandate

5. The Conference of Parties, by its decision 4/CP.4, urged Parties not included in Annex I of the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), in the light of their social and economic conditions, to submit their prioritized technology needs, especially those relating to key technologies to address climate change in particular sectors of their economies, taking into account state-of-the-art environmentally sound technologies. Recognizing the limited resources of non-Annex I Parties, the COP, by its decision 2/CP.4, directed the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to provide funding to developing countries to identify and submit to the COP their prioritized technology needs.

6. Furthermore, decision 4/CP.7 of the COP encouraged Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to undertake assessments of country-specific technology needs, subject to the provision of resources, as appropriate to country-specific circumstances, from developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, decision 4/CP.7, annex, para. 5).

7. At its sixteenth session, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to cooperate with the GEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and other relevant organizations and initiatives such as the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), in their planned activities to develop a simplified and user-friendly handbook on methodologies for technology needs assessments and to report on its findings to the SBSTA at its eighteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 38 (f)).

B. Background

8. At present, only a small number of developing country Parties are able to identify their technology needs; other countries lack the necessary resources, technical skills and methodologies. However, efforts are under way by multilateral institutions and various multilateral and bilateral initiatives to assist developing countries in identifying their technology needs; these efforts served as rich sources of inputs in the development of methodologies for technology needs assessments.

9. To address this concern, the COP, in the annex, paragraph 7, of decision 4/CP.7, requested the Chairman of the SBSTA to organize an expert meeting on methodologies for technology needs assessments. The expert meeting was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 23 to 25 April 2002 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.7).

C. Discussion

10. The April 2002 expert meeting on methodologies for technology needs assessments drew useful inputs from the experts and the Parties on how to proceed with the development of the methodology. The key messages from the expert meeting were that methodologies for assessing technology needs already exist and have been effectively applied effectively, but they need to be improved to address climate change concerns such as treatment of adaptation technologies, and some countries will need help to use them.

11. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT), at its first meeting, elaborated the recommendations from the expert meeting on technology needs assessments and included this issue in its programme of work as contained in appendix II to document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6. The SBSTA, at is sixteenth session, and the EGTT encouraged the UNDP, the CTI and other international organizations and iniatives that are initiating activities relating to technology needs assessments to pursue these activities in collaboration with the secretariat.

12. As requested by the SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, the secretariat is consulting the UNDP, the CTI and other relevant international organizations and initiatives, on progress of their planned activities relating to technology needs assessments. The UNDP, through the assistance provided by the GEF, and in consultation with the secretariat, the EGTT, the CTI and other international organizations and initiatives, is developing a handbook on technology needs assessments, the CTI together with UNEP and other partners will organize two regional training workshops on technology transfer, one for Asia, from 24 to 26 September 2002 in Beijing, China, and one for Africa, from 14 to 16 October 2002 in Dakar, Senegal. These two workshops will include sections on need assessments methods and technology information. Two other training workshops will be convened in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Eastern Europe in 2003, resources permitting.

13. Currently 60 countries are benefiting from GEF assistance, through the UNDP enabling activities programme under the top-up fund, to conduct technology needs assessments, and so far, 25 countries have completed their assessments. It is expected that, as methodologies and training opportunities became available, more countries will be able to assess and prioritize their technology needs.

D. Issues for consideration

14. Major concerns, that have repeatedly been raised during the workshops, are how the results of these technology needs assessments would be reported and in which format, and how those identified technologies will be financed. The SBSTA may wish to begin to discuss these matters, with a view to seeking advice from the EGTT for its further consideration, at its subsequent sessions.

III. TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION SYSTEM

A. Specific mandate

15. The technology framework requested the secretariat to build on the success of the current work on the technology information system, including that undertaken by the secretariat, in cooperation with the CTI and other relevant organizations, inter alia, to develop a new search engine on the Internet that will facilitate quick access to existing inventories of environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how, including those conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change.

16. At its fifteenth session, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue its work on the technology information system, drawing on links between its work and the work of existing institutions and networks, in particular, on information relating to adaptation technologies; and to explore the feasibility of including information on privately and publicly owned technologies and on joint research and development programmes, and examples of success stories and case studies on technology transfer (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 33 (d)).

17. At its sixteenth session, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to initiate an outreach programme with the objective of making the technology information system developed by the secretariat available to the public and making the system more widely known to potential interested users, including private sector and practitioners, and to update the information and maintain the existing technology system (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 38 (f) (i and ii)).

B. Background

18. Following a request by the COP, in its decision 4/CP.7 (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, decision 4/CP.7, annex, para. 10 (c)), the secretariat organized an expert workshop on technology information to review the feedback from Parties on testing the technology information system (TT:CLEAR), and further define user needs for information, criteria for information quality control, technical specifications of the

system and contributions of Parties. The workshop was held in Beijing, China, from 18 to 19 April 2002. The report of the workshop is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6 and submissions from Parties on TT:CLEAR are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.12.

19. The secretariat's technology information system came on-line in September 2001. By 1 August 2002, some 260 users had registered with the system. The number of users per country is lower for developing countries than for Annex II countries. Users include experts in ministries, research institutions and private industry, media representatives and students.

C. Discussion

20. Since the last progress report was presented to the SBSTA at its fifteenth session, the secretariat has undertaken the following activities in response to the above mandate on the technology information system:

(a) Updating the inventory of technology cooperation projects. This activity included updating relevant AIJ projects and adding projects cited in third national communications of Annex I Parties and initial national communications of non-Annex I Parties. At present some 1,650 projects are stored in the database (more than 450 projects have been added since COP 7);

(b) Adding some success stories and case studies on technology transfer and making them available through the search engine. Various sources of information were used, including the IPCC Special Report "Methodological and technological issues in technology transfer", the CTI publication "Technologies without borders; case studies of successful technology transfer", the GEF project performance reports and publications on experience and lessons learned, and the UNEP publication "Two challenges, one solution: case studies of technologies";

(c) Revising the structure of the projects database to follow the international development markup language (IDML) and the common exchange format for development activities (CEFDA) standard proposals on economic sectors classification and the types of assistance (grant, load, credit, equity investment, donation, other, and multiple), and updating relevant web pages;

(d) Modifying TT:CLEAR search engine interfaces to access information from the redesigned CADDET energy efficiency and renewable energy and GREENTIE web sites. Interfaces for other sites (such as UNEP-maESTro and Google) are under development;

(e) Further developing the classification of adaptation technologies, designing and establishing the adaptation technology database, modifying relevant web pages and populating the database with some mitigation technologies and some coastal adaptation technologies from technical paper "Coastal adaptation technologies" (FCCC/TP/1999/1). Reviewing and updating the database of mitigation technologies, and identifying information gaps and potential sources of information and/or cooperative mechanisms for completing these databases;

(f) Developing an electronic form and support databases to facilitate on-line reporting and updating of information on existing methods, models, and tools that have been used for assessing different technological options conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change;

(g) Preparing short write-ups for 14 mitigation methods, models and tools and adding to the database the write-ups for 32 methods, models, and tools covering different aspects of adaptation to climate change, presently available on the UNFCCC web site. The methods, models and tools were made available through the search engine and can be searched by type (such as mitigation, adaptation) and sector (such as energy, transport, forestry, agriculture, industry);

(h) Analysing options to exchange information between centres for technology transfer and developing a prototype for searching information on technology cooperation projects based on a peer-to-peer ad hoc network of centres and other relevant information providers and consumers;

(i) Testing the feasibility of localization and transfer of the technology information software to national/regional centres. Key software components were translated into Chinese, the software was transferred to a national centre and one expert from China was trained to install and configure the software. This demonstrates that the software can be translated to other UN languages, resource permitting, and that it can be used by centres to establish their own technology information system;

(j) Revising the structure of the links database, enhancing the search mechanism and updating the relevant web pages. Adding links to national web sites as provided by Parties in their submissions (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.12) and providing "Quick links" to these sites. Adding more than 100 relevant web-site links submitted by Germany from the GATE project (at present, about 600 links are stored in this database);

(k) Considering comments and recommendations received from Parties and other users and making modifications to the system, as appropriate;

(l) Adding web pages on technology needs assessments, the EGTT, and guidance for using the system;

(m) Presenting TT:CLEAR at the technology workshops held in Asia in April 2002, adding a link to the system on the secretariat's home page and preparing several outreach materials, including a panel on development and transfer of technology and technology information for the UNFCCC kiosk to be presented at the WSSD and COP 8, and a leaflet on the system;

(n) Developing an initial outreach programme for TT:CLEAR. The activities may include preparing a CD-ROM to be distributed in countries lacking access to the Internet, presenting the technology information system at relevant technology events and disseminating information on TT:CLEAR through national focal points. Following the request by the SBSTA at its sixteenth session, the secretariat, in implementing the outreach programme, will present and field test the system during the regional training courses to be convened by CTI in China in September 2002 and in Senegal in October 2002;

21. The submissions from Parties as well as the testing of TT:CLEAR initiated at the fifteenth session of the SBSTA generated good feedback and recommendations for further improvement of the system. However, the number of registered users was considered by Parties at SBSTA 16 as insufficient to draw conclusions about the usefulness of the system. Therefore, the SBSTA endorsed the work programme of the EGTT for the year 2002–2003 which indicates that the group will work closely with the secretariat to conduct a client survey, to prepare a working paper on users' needs, information gaps and to make recommendations for improvements and to assess the effectiveness of the use of TT:CLEAR. A report on the outcome of these activities will be provided to the SBSTA at its nineteenth session.

D. Issues for consideration

22. Updating and maintenance of the technology information system is not included in the present programme budget of the secretariat. The EGTT estimates that these activities will cost about US$ 100,000 over two years (2002–2003). These activities would require support from the supplementary fund.

IV. INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE AND NETWORK OF TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION CENTRES

A. Specific mandate

23. The technology framework provides for an international information clearing house, including a network of technology information centres, to be established under the auspices of the secretariat by the time of the eighth session of the COP, taking into consideration the conclusions of the SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, on the report of the expert workshop on technology information held in Beijing, China from 18 to 19 April 2002 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6).

B. Background

24. During the expert workshop on technology information in Beijing, the participants also considered the establishment of an international information clearing house, including a network of technology information centres.

25. At the workshop, two options for the establishment of the international technology clearing house were considered: (i) a centralized clearing house established under one institution; (ii) a virtual clearing house established primarily by linking and enhancing existing systems, including the secretariat technology information system (TT:CLEAR) and other relevant technology information systems, clearing houses, web sites and networks. The second option was recommended to the SBSTA, for further consideration at its sixteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6, para. 52).

C. Discussion

26. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, was not able to conclude its consideration of this subject. As endorsed by the SBSTA, the EGTT will work closely with the secretariat to consider the needs, logistical implications and institutional arrangements associated with networking international technology clearing houses and networks of regional and national technology centres, with a view to providing further recommendations to the SBSTA at its subsequent sessions.

D. Issues for consideration

27. The SBSTA may wish to provide further guidance to the EGTT and the secretariat on their future work relating to the establishment of an international technology information clearing house, including the time frame for such establishment.

V. CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Specific mandate

28. By its decision 4/CP.7, the COP requested the secretariat to consult with relevant international organizations, and solicit information on their capacities and abilities to support certain activities identified in the technology framework, and to report on its findings to the SBSTA at its seventeenth session" (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1, decision 4/CP.7, para. 5 (a)).

29. At its sixteenth session, the SBSTA invited the Parties and relevant international organizations in a position to do so, to provide support to the work of the EGTT as proposed in its work programme (FCCC/SBTSA/2002/6, para. 38 (d)).

B. Discussion

30. As mandated, the secretariat has consulted a number of relevant international organizations to solicit information on their capacities and abilities to support certain activities identified in the technology framework. A summary of possible areas for future collaboration with these organizations is contained in the annex to this note. In compiling this information the secretariat has drawn upon the information received during bilateral meetings with these organizations, the presentations made by their representatives during the technology information workshop and the expert meeting on technology needs assessments held in April 2002 in Beijing and Seoul, and the emails exchanged with their concerned authorities.

31. The secretariat also used TT:CLEAR and the Internet to begin searching for on-line information on activities relating to the technology framework. To extend the scope of the consultations, the secretariat is preparing an electronic form on TT:CLEAR to request other organizations to submit their possible contributions.

32. More information may be received from other organizations. Therefore, the secretariat will provide updated information in its oral report to be presented at the seventeenth session of the SBSTA.

Annex
Possible contributions

Organization	Programme/project/activity	Framework theme	EGTT work programme[a]
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Provide support to developing countries to conduct technology needs assessments under the GEF enabling activities top-up fund	Needs assessments	A.1
	Develop a user-friendly handbook for technology needs assessments (in cooperation with CTI)		A.3
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)[b]	SANet project (networks of technology transfer practitioners, matchmaking)	Technology information	B.1, B.3, F.4
	Ozone action. Technologies cross-cutting with the Montreal Protocol	Technology information	B.1, B.3
	Global Network for Sustainable Energy	Technology information	B.1, B.3
	International Environmental Technology Centre (Japan) focusing on environmentally sound technologies for urban and freshwater management. Environmentally sustainable technologies for industry projects and processes with particular focus on mitigation technologies.	Technology information	B.1, B.3
	Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment. Methods, models and tools (according to expertise)	Technology needs assessments, information, capacity-building	
International Energy Agency (IEA) Climate Technology Initiative (CTI)	Organize and conduct four regional workshops to support the work programme of the EGTT to provide capacity-building to developing countries on technology transfer, in particular on activities relating to technology assessment methods and the use of and access to TT:CLEAR. These activities will be conducted in collaboration with the UNEP and the secretariat	Need assessments, technology information, enabling environments and capacity-building	F.4
	Provide support to selected developing countries to conduct needs assessments	Needs assessments	A.1
	Cooperate with UNDP in developing a user-friendly handbook for technology needs assessments	Needs assessments	A.3
	Share information on mitigation technologies in the demonstration phase (CADDET energy efficiency and renewable), directory of organizations (Greentie) and technology transfer (CTI)	Technology information	B.1, B.3

Organization	Programme/project/activity	Framework theme	EGTT work programme[a]
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Share information on GEF projects under the climate change focal area (ProjectMap). (On going activity)	Technology information	B.1, B.3
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Share information on Official Development Assistance (DAC/CRSo) (On going activity)	Technology information	B.1, B.3
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Share information on industry-related activities directed at reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions (Cleaner Production Centres programme) Provide support to developing countries to conduct industrial technology needs assessments	Technology information Needs assessments	B.1, B.3 A.1
World Bank	Share information on international development activities (Development gateway – access point to many development projects)	Technology information	B.1, B.3

[a] see: Expert Group on Technology Transfer Programme of Work, 2002-2003 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, annex II, appendix II).
[b] Cooperation activities identified during a meeting held at UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics in Paris, June 2002.

UNITED NATIONS

UNFCCC Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/11
23 August 2002

Original: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Seventeenth session
New Delhi, 23–29 October 2002
Item 10 of the provisional agenda

ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION

Report of the workshop on the development of a work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

Note by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice*

Summary

A workshop on the development of a Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) work programme on Article 6 of the Convention was organized by the secretariat in Bonn, Germany, from 2 to 3 June 2002. This report outlines the operational objectives and possible scope of activities of a proposed five-year work programme, reviews the potential role of the various entities in its implementation, and recognizes the need for financial resources.

The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information contained in this report to identify matters for further consideration, and may wish to call relevant issues to the attention of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).

* The document was submitted late following a decision to reedit the original text, which was contained in FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.10.

GE. *0020636 56* LS

ENG

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1 – 5	3
	A. Mandate	1 – 3	3
	B. Scope of the note	4	3
	C. Possible action by the SBSTA	5	3
II.	PROCEEDINGS	6 – 11	3
III.	WORKSHOP OUTPUT	12 – 22	4
	A. Introduction	12 – 13	4
	B. Possible scope of activities	14	5
	C. Towards an SBSTA work programme	15 – 21	6
	D. Financial resources	22	10

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. At its fourteenth session, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) suggested that the secretariat might consider organizing a workshop to discuss the prioritization of elements of an SBSTA work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. The SBSTA noted the useful contributions made by United Nations organizations as well as by other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in addressing Article 6 issues, and invited these organizations to provide information to the secretariat on their related activities for consideration at the workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 27).

2. At its fifteenth session, the SBSTA considered a document containing an analysis of information and comments received from Parties and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and presented, inter alia, proposals and options on integrating Article 6 into the SBSTA work programme (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/6 and Add.1). The SBSTA requested the secretariat, resources permitting, to organize a workshop to develop a work programme on Article 6 activities, and set out draft terms of reference for the workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 45 (e), and annex II).

3. The SBSTA invited Parties to provide comments on the draft terms of reference of the workshop, and requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the results of the workshop for consideration at its sixteenth session. Submissions from Parties are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.13.

B. Scope of the note

4. This report provides information on the workshop organized by the secretariat in response to the above mandate.

C. Possible action by the SBSTA

5. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information contained in this report to identify matters for further consideration and to agree on further action. It may also wish to call relevant issues to the attention of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI).

II. PROCEEDINGS

6. The UNFCCC workshop on the development of an SBSTA work programme on Article 6 of the Convention was organized by the secretariat in Bonn, Germany, from 2 to 3 June 2002, with financial support from the Governments of Belgium and the United States of America. Thirty-seven participants took part in the workshop, comprising 24 representatives from 21 Parties (including 13 participants from Parties not included in Annex I (non-Annex I Parties) and Parties with economies in transition), four resource persons selected by the secretariat, and nine representatives from intergovernmental organizations. The workshop was chaired by the Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson.

7. To assist participants in developing a possible SBSTA work programme on Article 6, the secretariat had prepared papers for consideration at the workshop: a paper presenting background information on how Article 6 had been addressed in the climate change negotiations to date, a paper containing a possible framework and structure for the report on the output of the workshop, and a paper containing draft elements for an SBSTA work programme on Article 6 that had been derived from previous input from Parties. The participants also had available a compilation and analysis of information received from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and United Nations organizations on their Article 6 related activities, including information on their efforts to disseminate

the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Third Assessment Report prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the secretariat.

8. Participants were divided into two working groups to consider, in parallel sessions, the draft elements for an SBSTA work programme on Article 6. The working groups were chaired by Mr. Jean-Pascal van Ypersele (Belgium), and Mr. Kok Kee Chow (Malaysia). Following each session, participants reconvened in plenary to report the outcome of their discussions, provide additional comments and consider the next steps.

9. As well as the working group sessions, the workshop included expert presentations on Article 6 by representatives from Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, convention secretariats and the media. On the first day of the workshop, presentations were made by Mr. David Lesolle (Botswana) on key issues arising from national activities relating to the implementation of Article 6 in Botswana, Ms. Cheemin Kwon and Ms. Jan Sheltinga (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)) on experience gained by the UNCCD, and Mr. Alexander Haydendael (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)) on experience gained by the CBD. Parties made brief presentations on their national experiences of, and key issues in, implementing Article 6. Participants also heard presentations from Mr. Youba Sokona (Environmental Development Action in the Third World (ENDA)) on the institutional framework for public participation and awareness raising in the climate change process, and from Mr. Robert Lamb (TVE International) on climate change and the media.

10. On the second day, presentations were made by Mr. Jean-Pascal van Ypersele (Belgium) on North–South partnership opportunities, Ms. Heather Creech (International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)) on training young professionals through an internship programme, Mr. Michael Williams (UNEP) on the survey and analysis of contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the furtherance of Article 6, Ms. Wendy Goldstein (World Conservation Union/IUCN) on communicating climate change, and Mr. Kevin Grose (UNFCCC) on synergies between conventions on Article 6 activities.

11. In conclusion, the Chair noted that the output of this workshop would be presented to, and considered by, the SBSTA.

III. WORKSHOP OUTPUT

A. Introduction

12. Article 6 of the Convention states that Parties, in carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(i), shall:

(a) Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities:

(i) The development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects;

(ii) Public access to information on climate change and its effects;

(iii) Public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses; and

(iv) Training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel.

(b) Cooperate in and promote, at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies:

(i) The development and exchange of educational and public awareness material on climate change and its effects; and

(ii) The development and implementation of education and training programmes, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries.

13. In developing a work programme on Article 6, the SBSTA may wish to note that:

(a) The promotion and facilitation, at the national, regional and subregional level, of education and training in, and public awareness of, climate change are important for providing the knowledge and the skills required in order to achieve the objective of the Convention. Cooperation on education, training and public awareness at the international level can enhance the ability of Parties to the Convention to collectively improve the implementation of their commitments;

(b) Education, training, public awareness and public participation are social instruments which can be useful for gaining the cooperation of social groups (key sectors, business, communities and individuals) in addressing climate change issues. They can help to engage stakeholders in developing policy and to increase their involvement in implementation. Social instruments have a role in gaining voluntary cooperation, supporting the use of other government instruments and promoting sustainable development through the involvement of all stakeholders and major groups;

(c) Many governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, as well as the private sector, are already working actively to raise awareness of the causes and impacts of climate change, as well as of possible solutions;

(d) Both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties face several possible barriers to the implementation of Article 6, as reported in national communications, including the lack of financial resources and institutional capacity. Information available in national communications and in other published materials regarding Parties' activities on Article 6 is difficult to assess, due in part to the lack of adequate reporting guidelines.

B. Possible scope of activities

14. In developing a work programme on Article 6, the SBSTA may wish to consider the possible scope of the activities outlined below.

(a) Education aims to assist and guide personal learning processes covering, in particular, the acquisition of the knowledge needed to comprehend the overall interrelatedness of climate change issues, the adoption of an attitude of concern towards the environment, and an understanding of the overall context of sustainable development. Education may take place in formal or non-formal settings. Education activities can include:

(i) University-level activities;

(ii) Research, studies and resulting publications;

(iii) Activities for primary and secondary schools and pupils;

(iv) Production of textbooks and other educational materials.

(b) Training is directed towards a targeted audience and seeks to impart specific technical skills having an immediate practical application. Examples include the ability to gather, model and interpret climate data, to conduct inventories of national emissions, and to formulate national action plans. Training activities can include:

(i) Technical and specialized training;

(ii) Meetings of a specialized nature for specific target groups, including workshops, seminars, conferences and briefings;

(iii) Production of specialized documents.

(c) Public awareness raising aims to create an interest in and concern for certain issues in the hope that this will translate into changes in attitude and behaviour. Public awareness activities on the part of governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector are often carried out via the media. Public awareness activities can include:

(i) Meetings, including workshops, seminars, conferences and other forums, networks, debates and study tours;

(ii) Events, exhibitions and campaigns, including the designation of a climate change day;

(iii) Production and dissemination of information through brochures, newsletters, press releases, web sites and television and radio programmes;

(iv) Wide dissemination, including translation into appropriate languages, of study and research results.

(d) Public participation in climate change issues can be defined as processes involving people directly in the understanding, evaluation, prevention and correction of climate change problems. Such activities can include participation in:

(i) Stakeholder policy dialogues;

(ii) Consultative groups;

(iii) Volunteer projects;

(iv) Non-governmental organization projects;

(v) Debate groups and community projects.

(e) Subregional, regional and international cooperation in the above activities can enhance the collective ability of Parties, and of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to implement the Convention, improve synergies between different conventions and ultimately improve the effectiveness of all in implementing efforts towards sustainable development.

C. Towards an SBSTA work programme

Operational objectives

15. The operational objectives of an SBSTA work programme on Article 6 are:

(a) To promote the implementation of Article 6;

(b) To assist Parties in the implementation of programmes and the development of national strategies;

(c) To promote and facilitate the exchange of information and material;

(d) To enhance cooperation and coordination of activities at international and regional levels.

The SBSTA

16. To support efforts of Parties to meet their commitments contained in Article 6, the SBSTA may wish:

(a) To agree on a five-year Article 6 work programme. The implementation of this work programme could start after the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2002 and be reviewed in 2007, with an intermediate review of progress in 2005;

(b) To request Parties to prepare a report on their efforts to implement the work programme for the purpose of reviewing the programme and evaluating its effectiveness in 2005 and 2007;

(c) To develop revised guidelines or recommendations, by the time of COP 9, for reporting on the implementation of Article 6 activities in national communications. Parties would be requested to provide their views to the secretariat by 1 December 2002. In addition, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations could be invited to provide their views;

(d) To decide whether to propose the designation of a climate change day.

Parties

17. Parties may wish to consider developing national strategies to support the implementation of Article 6. As part of their national strategies, Parties could:

(a) Develop a directory of organizations and individuals, with an indication of their experience and expertise relevant to Article 6 activities, with a view to building active networks involved in the implementation of these activities;

(b) Designate, and provide support to, a focal point for Article 6 activities and assign specific responsibilities. These responsibilities could include the identification of opportunities for strengthening synergies with other conventions and the identification of areas for possible international cooperation;

(c) Prepare assessments of needs in the area of the implementation of Article 6, specific to national circumstances;

(d) Enhance efforts to develop curricula and strengthen teacher training as effective methods for ensuring that climate change issues are addressed at all educational levels;

(e) Develop criteria for compiling and disseminating information on good practices for Article 6 activities, in accordance with national circumstances;

(f) Consider opportunities and strategies for the wide dissemination of information on climate change, including on the IPCC Third Assessment Report;

(g) Develop institutional and technical capacity to identify needs for the implementation of Article 6, to assess the effectiveness of Article 6 activities and to consider the linkages between Article 6 activities and other commitments under the Convention, such as technology transfer and capacity-building;

(h) Undertake efforts to seek input and public participation, including participation by youth, in the formulation and implementation of their efforts to address climate change;

(i) Encourage the involvement and participation of representatives of all stakeholders and major groups in the climate change negotiation process;

(j) Increase the availability of copyright-free materials on climate change.

Intergovernmental organizations

18. The SBSTA may wish to invite intergovernmental organizations, including convention secretariats:

(a) To continue supporting efforts to implement activities under Article 6 through their regular programmes, and through specific programmes focused on climate change, including, as appropriate, through the provision and dissemination of relevant information, and financial and technical support;

(b) To develop programmatic responses to the five-year Article 6 work programme and, following consultations with the UNFCCC secretariat, to communicate through the secretariat such responses and progress achieved to the SBSTA for the purpose of reviewing the programme and evaluating its effectiveness in 2005 and 2007;

(c) To submit views, through the secretariat, on the revised guidelines or recommendations for reporting on implementation of Article 6 activities in Parties' national communications, by 1 December 2002;

(d) To strengthen collaboration with other intergovernmental organizations in order to ensure coordinated support to Parties in their activities relating to Article 6, with a view to avoiding duplication of work.

Non-governmental organizations

19. The SBSTA may wish to encourage non-governmental organizations to continue their activities relating to Article 6, and in particular:

(a) To organize meetings, conferences, workshops and symposia;

(b) To provide presentations, classes and lectures at universities and other venues;

(c) To publish and disseminate information materials on climate change, such as reports, briefing papers, brochures, leaflets and press materials, through newsletters, books, the Internet, television, radio and other media;

(d) To conduct research activities contributing to the work of the UNFCCC, national governments and other bodies working on climate change policy.

20. The SBSTA may also wish to invite non-governmental organizations:

(a) To report to the secretariat, through their recognized constituencies, on progress achieved for the purpose of reviewing the Article 6 work programme and evaluating its effectiveness;

(b) To submit views to the secretariat, through their recognized constituencies, on the revised guidelines or recommendations for reporting on implementation of Article 6 activities in Parties' national communications, by 1 December 2002;

(c) To consider ways of enhancing cooperation between non-governmental organizations from Annex I and non-Annex I Parties.

Secretariat

21. In accordance with Article 8 of the Convention, the SBSTA may wish to request the secretariat to facilitate efforts under the Article 6 work programme and, in particular:

(a) To compile the views from Parties, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on possible revised guidelines or recommendations for reporting on Article 6 in national communications, for consideration by the SBSTA at its eighteenth session;

(b) To prepare regular reports to the SBSTA on progress achieved by Parties in implementing Article 6, based on information contained in national communications;

(c) To facilitate coordinated input into the five-year Article 6 work programme from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(d) To develop a compilation and synthesis of progress achieved in the implementation of the Article 6 work programme for the SBSTA, based on input received from Parties and observer organizations, to allow for the intermediate progress review in 2005 and the review in 2007;

(e) To develop a network of key national, regional and global institutions working on Article 6 matters;

(f) To continue work on the structure and content of an information clearing house and to identify institutions which could provide ongoing support and a home for such a clearing house;

(g) To prepare a paper on possible options for increasing the participation of youth in meetings of the Conference of the Parties, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its eighteenth session;

(h) To prepare an inventory of events relating to Article 6 being organized by intergovernmental organizations and other conventions.

D. Financial resources

22. In developing the Article 6 work programme, the SBSTA may wish:

(a) To invite the financial mechanism of the Convention to provide financial resources to eligible countries for implementing Article 6 programmes at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, as appropriate;[1]

(b) To recall that no resources were allocated to Article 6 within the present programme budget and to invite Parties in a position to do so to contribute supplementary resources to the secretariat for the purposes of implementing the activities proposed. Furthermore, the SBSTA may wish to invite the SBI, when considering the programme budget for the next biennium, to take note of the related financial requirements.

---

[1] Guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was provided by the COP in its decision 6/CP. 7; paragraph 1(h) states that the GEF should provide financial resources for undertaking more in-depth public awareness and education activities and community involvement and participation in climate change issues (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1). The COP, at its seventh session, also took note of the SBSTA conclusions urging "the GEF to make financial resources available for this purpose" (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, chapter V.B, para. 4).

UNITED NATIONS

UNFCCC Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/12
23 August 2002

Original: ENGLISH

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Seventeenth session
New Delhi, 23–29 October 2002
Item 10 of the provisional agenda

ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION

Procedures and resource requirements for the designation of a climate change day

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

This note deals with approaches to designating a climate change day at international and national levels, and provides information on procedures and resource requirements. It suggests careful consideration of the potential costs and constraints imposed by the designation of such a day, given the uncertainty of value added in the context of the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and availability of resources.

At the seventeenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), Parties may wish to take note of the information contained in this document, review the issues for consideration, and agree whether any further action is necessary.

* This document was submitted late to enable the secretariat to include all relevant inputs, which would not have been possible within the deadline.

GE.*200206366 3* LS

ENG

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 – 4	3
	A. Mandate	1 – 2	3
	B. Scope of the note	3	3
	C. Possible action by the SBSTA	4	3
II.	ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES	5 – 21	3
	Approach I: United Nations Climate Change Day	6 – 11	3
	Approach II: International Climate Change Day	12 – 14	4
	Approach III: Climate change as an area of focus in an existing United Nations Day	15 – 17	4
	Approach IV: National climate change awareness days	18 – 21	5
III.	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	22 – 23	5

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its eighth session, requested the secretariat "to explore the possibility of establishing a United Nations Climate Change Day to promote awareness of climate change issues at the national and international levels" (FCCC/SBSTA/1998/6, para. 37 (h)).

2. At its fourteenth and subsequent sessions, the SBSTA also requested the secretariat to provide information on options concerning the designation of such a day (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 27 (e)), on the procedures for designating it and on the resource requirements for its implementation (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 45 (i)) based on further consultations with relevant international organizations (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 55 (e)).

B. Scope of the note

3. In response to the above mandate, this note presents possible alternative approaches for designating a climate change day, provides information on the related procedures and resource requirements, and raises issues for consideration.

C. Possible action by the SBSTA

4. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information contained in this document, review the issues for consideration, and agree on further action.

II. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

5. Drawing upon preliminary findings (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/6, paras. 22–23), and after further consultations with relevant organizations, the secretariat identified four approaches for designating a climate change day. They vary in nature, scope, decision-making process and resource implications.

Approach I: United Nations Climate Change Day

6. A United Nations day implies an activity decided by the General Assembly and implemented by Members States and the United Nations Secretariat, as designated in a resolution. Currently 41 United Nations days, based on General Assembly decisions, exist.[1]

7. Each year, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopts a resolution[2] entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind". So far, these resolutions have mainly reaffirmed the importance of climate change and the need for international cooperation and partnership to address the issue, and emphasize the commitment of the international community to implementing the Convention and its Protocol.

8. It could be envisaged that the Conference of the Parties might forward a recommendation to the United Nations General Assembly that a day be designated to be observed globally, every year, as United Nations Climate Change Day. The declaration of such a day would be issued through an additional General Assembly resolution, which would include an invitation to Member States to promote and organize activities at the national level in accordance with the objective and goal of the Convention

---

1 http://www.un.org/events/ref41.htm

2 For example, A/RES/56/199.

and its Protocol. The resolution would also request the United Nations Secretariat to assist Member States in coordinating and organizing their national activities.

9. The UNFCCC secretariat would, to the extent possible and taking into account the financial constraints in the United Nations system, draw upon the experience and existing means of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations (UN-DPI) for support. Related activities would include developing conceptual proposals for an awareness campaign, establishing and maintaining a dedicated web site, media liaison to ensure worldwide coverage, and producing information kits (containing, for example, a news release, videos, posters, a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and a message from the Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC). The coordination of these activities would require, as a minimum, a full-time Information Officer and related support in the UNFCCC secretariat. On this basis, the annual budget required by the secretariat can be estimated as a minimum of US$ 200,000, excluding production costs. Depending on the scope of activities and support provided by the secretariat, more resources might be needed to foster and implement an effective annual celebration of a worldwide United Nations Climate Change Day.

10. At the national level, governments would be invited to celebrate the event in practical ways. These might include campaigns for "climate friendly" activities, encouraging awareness among children by holding competitions and awarding prizes, holding scientific and technical conferences and meetings to discuss climate change, producing radio and television programmes and publishing articles highlighting the subject, issuing brochures, pamphlets, stamps, posters, calendars and so on, and involving non-governmental organizations in these activities and encouraging them to take their own initiatives.

11. Experience of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in organizing the World Environment Day indicates that such a programme by a national government would cost at least US$ 300,000. This estimate includes the indirect costs arising from preparatory activities as well as the direct costs relating to the events taking place on the day of the celebration. UNEP produces annual reports on the activities and events being organized for the celebration of the World Environment Day.[3]

Approach II: International Climate Change Day

12. The Conference of the Parties (COP), as the supreme body of the Convention, could consider adopting a decision to designate a day every year to devote to raising awareness of climate change. Most of the responsibilities for such a day would probably rest with individual Parties, with the secretariat playing a supporting role.

13. The budget for activities at the national level would be comparable to that for approach I. The resources required from the UNFCCC secretariat, however, would be more than for approach I, because it would not enjoy the same level of support from the UN-DPI in planning and coordinating the celebration.

14. The COP might request Parties to provide information on their related activities, in order to assess the impact and cost-effectiveness of such a day.

Approach III: Climate change as an area of focus in an existing United Nations Day

15. In 1989 and 1991, climate change was the main theme of the World Environment Day ("Global Warming; Global Warning" and "Climate Change. Need for Global Partnership", respectively). UNEP has reiterated its offer to do this again (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 45 (i)), and although climate change

---

[3] Global Activity Report on World Environment Day, UNEP.

could not be selected as the 2003 theme, consultations are under way on the possibility of taking up this option in a future year (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 55 (e)).

16. In some years, climate change could also be incorporated as an area of focus in one of the 41 annual days already observed within the United Nations system, such as the International Day for Biological Diversity (May 22) or World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought (June 17).

17. This approach would build upon existing commitments of resources and would increase information exchange on climate change between different sectors of society. It would also enhance practical cooperation between conventions in accordance with the task of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG), as endorsed by the SBSTA at its fourteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 42).

Approach IV: National climate change awareness days

18. Article 6 of the Convention invites Parties to promote and facilitate the development and implementation of public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, reaffirmed the need for a work programme that would, inter alia, facilitate the implementation of Article 6 by Parties, and acknowledged that public awareness activities could be included in such a work programme (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 55 (g)).

19. When considering further the proposed work programme at its seventeenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, para. 55 (k)), the SBSTA may wish to include the organization by Parties of climate change awareness days as possible elements of their national programmes for implementing the Convention.

20. Irrespective of an international calendar, Parties could formally or informally designate their own day(s) at the national or regional level, with climate change as the main theme or as an area of focus within of a broader theme, which would be in line with a country-driven approach and take into account national circumstances and capacities. This might also encourage Parties to share experience and good practices, as well as information material and structures that could be recycled and adapted to other Parties' needs.

21. The role of the secretariat in this context would be limited to its existing information and outreach activities as well as its other activities in support of the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention. It could also encompass the compilation of activity reports based on information contained in national communications, and facilitation of networking activities.

III. ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

22. The effective organization of a climate change day will depend on the level of effort and resources mobilized for this purpose. It will also depend on cooperation between Parties, and their willingness to make it a success, national circumstances and capacities permitting. The secretariat would like to draw the attention of the SBSTA to the following elements for its consideration:

(a) Cost-effectiveness should be an important guiding element in agreeing on further action in this area; however, in all approaches "effectiveness" is difficult to measure. Given the large amount of publicity and press coverage already enjoyed by the topic of climate change, would the designation of a recurring international climate change day (approaches I and II) significantly increase the current level of public awareness? Would it be possible to assess the added value of such a day in this context? Or could resources be used more effectively for other aspects of the work programme for Article 6 of the Convention?

(b) Are Parties prepared to engage in national activities on an annual basis and to contribute financial support for a recurring international campaign? Could Parties sustain this effort year after year to ensure that this day is appropriately recognized in an already congested international calendar?

(c) Are Parties prepared to cover the secretariat annual expenses for planning and coordinating specific activities in support of a recurring international climate change day; even the supplementary funds required to support Article 6 activities in the current biennium are not yet available?

23. Given the uncertainty of value added and availability of resources, Parties are invited to consider whether the designation of such a day would be useful and cost-effective, or whether other approaches are more effective in the context of the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention.